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All patients signed an informed consent statement.

Reprints or correspondence: Dr. Mariano Gustavo Zalis, Malaria Laboratory, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (mgzalis@IBCCF.biof.ufrj.br).

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Investigations of Axillary and Inguinal Adenopathies during Primary Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection: Other Lymphadenopathies Could Bring Additional Information

To the Editor—We read with interest the study by Schacker et al. [1] on the production of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)–infected T cells in lymphoid tissues (LTs) during primary HIV infection. However, we would like to add a comment on the choice of LT analyzed. In that study, biopsies were performed on axillary and inguinal adenopathies, which are the most common sites explored because of relatively easy access. We reported that, after univariate analysis, supraclavicular ad-

enopathy diagnosed at the time of primary HIV infection was highly associated with the progression to AIDS [2]. Thus, we think that, to complete the data of Schacker et al., immunological and viral investigations on supraclavicular adenopathies would be desirable.

If investigations show that acute pathogenetic mechanisms observed in cervical or inguinal adenopathies differ from those in supraclavicular adenopathies, the respective role of LTs in the early stage of HIV infection would bring additional information for explaining disease progression.

Philippe Vanhems¹ and Bernard Hirschel²

¹Laboratory of Epidemiology and Public Health, INSERM U271, Université Claude Bernard, and Epidemiology Unit, Edouard Herriot Hospital, Lyon, France; ²Division of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland

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Reprints or correspondence: Dr. Philippe Vanhems, Laboratory of Epidemiology and Public Health, INSERM U271, Université Claude Bernard, 8 ave. Rockefeller, Lyon Cedex 08, 69373, France (philipva@lyon-sud.univ-lyon1.fr).

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